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what is called a Yankee appearance, narrower figure, greater height ; high narrow forehead, and loss of several teeth before 28, with a nasal twang in speaking.

The countries in which this takes place as yet observed are the United States, including Canada, and Australia.

The phenomenon is sometimes observed in the first birth after migration, but a subsequent birth may present the features of the recognised English type.

Children of English type likewise appear in Creole families.

The following points require investigation :

Are Englishmen, Irishmen and Germans affected in this way, or any other race ?

Is there any limit in the Southern States of America ? This appears doubtful, as the phenomenon is recognised in the cold of Canada and the warmth of Sydney, and does not appear to depend on temperature.

Does the phenomenon affect hybrids from negro mothers in the States, does it extend to New Zealand, and does it affect Maori hybrids ?

Must the gestation be performed in the new climate ; that is, are Yankee children born, which have been conceived previous to the migration ?

How long after migration are examples known of Yankee children ?

Is the proportion of births of English type greater in immigrants or in their descendants ?

13th April, 1868.

HYDE CLARKE.

Mr. McGRIGOR ALLAN observed that there is a great difference of speech between the Canadians and the native citizens of the United States ; and that there is no Yankee twang in the speech of the former.

Dr. BEDDOE remarked that with regard to the stature of the Americans, more valuable evidence was given in the work of Dr. Hammond on Hygiene (p. 29), which contained the measurements of 100 men who were recruits for the army from each of eighteen states, and in most instances the heights were far above those in our army. We had made one estimate of the height of recruits for the British army ; and in nine of the American states it was as much as two inches higher. Further south the men were yet taller, and in Georgia no less than 30 per cent. were 6 feet high. It was doubtful whether there was any district in England in which the majority of the men were of that stature.

The next communication was contributed and read by Dr. BEDDOE.

On the Physical Characteristics of the Danes.—[Abstract.]

The paper was founded on a series of measurements made on twenty-eight seamen from various parts of Denmark, continental and insular. This number was, of course, too small for any very definite conclusions to be placed upon the data ; but from which, however, Dr. Beddoe inferred that great variations occurred among the Danes with respect to the *modulus* of breadth, some of them being strongly

dolichocephalic, while others are brachycephalic. The average Danish head appeared to be somewhat broader than the Swedish, resembling more nearly the average of Northern Hanover. The prevailing form was almost elliptical. The hair was light brown, flaxen, or yellow, except in six men, who were mostly long-headed.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Dr. BEDDOE for his paper.

The PRESIDENT said that there is no subject so interesting in the study of practical comparative anthropology as measurements of the living head, which were very difficult to make. He had attempted to do it in Norway with some success, but the difficulty of doing so by the rules prescribed appeared to be owing to their being too numerous, and after all, the measurements so taken did not give everything that was wanted. Something was required to simplify the mode of taking measurement and to secure greater accuracy. Some points ought to be settled from which the measurements should be taken, and they should then be carried out on a more extensive scale. He doubted whether it could be done satisfactorily with the calipers and tape only. The first thing required was to ascertain the cephalic index of different people.

Mr. PIKE remarked that he was present rather as a listener than as a speaker, and that all facts brought to the notice of the Society by Dr. Beddoe were of the greatest value, because they were always collected with care and discrimination, and their salient features always exhibited with skill. There were, however, one or two points on which questions might be raised in the interests of science. The use, for instance of the term Celtic in the classification of head-forms appeared to have in it an element of confusion, because while Dr. Beddoe, our leading investigator of physical characteristics, attached one meaning to it, Dr. Broca and the French Anthropologists attached another. By Celts Dr. Broca understood a people short of stature, possessing round heads and inhabiting chiefly the centre and south of France; in its chief characteristics this people was wholly different from the tall bulky, and long-headed race also called Celts in the West of Ireland. Until all Anthropologists could agree upon their nomenclature it would be impossible to convince the public of those truths which were being gradually brought to light by Anthropology. Mr. Pike confessed that he felt a certain sense of gratification at the admission that there was a decided tendency to brachycephalism among the Danes, because it confirmed his own views and, to a certain extent, filled up a gap in his own evidence. He did not, however, wish to make too much of the evidence of twenty-eight heads, which suggested but did not establish a certain conclusion; and even that evidence lost some of its strength from the fact that it was drawn from the seafaring population which must of necessity be the least pure. The one instance of extraordinary diversity from all the rest of the Danes examined could not of course, prove anything by itself, but the affinities described by Dr. Beddoe could not fail to recall the fact that Denmark was once the home of the people called the Cimbri, and that the same name was to be discovered in Britain. In spite of the philologists, who were in the habit of scouting any theory not based upon philology, the discoveries

of modern science pointed more and more to the conclusion that the controversy concerning the origin of the English must end in the defeat of the Philo-Teutons. Even if it were admitted on one side that the Angles and Saxons exterminated the Britons, it would have to be admitted on the other that the Angles and Saxons themselves were long-headed Cimbri, changed in speech, but not in blood, by the short-headed Teutons who had long been pressing upon them. Science could not distinguish accurately between British and Cimbric, but it could demonstrate clearly that the English nation was either British or Cimbric, and not Teutonic.

Mr. LEWIS suggested that it was very desirable to attend to the physiognomy and other physical characters of a people, as well as to the measurements of their heads.

Mr. DENDY agreed with Mr. Lewis as to the limited scope which mere craniology afforded of gaining a knowledge of the characteristics of a people. There were, no doubt, more valuable points in Dr. Beddoe's paper, but several objections might be made to the stuff he had to work on, and he thought it would have been better had he given with the measurement of skulls the ages of the individuals, for age makes a wonderful difference in the form of the cranium, which was constantly altering. In the measurement of living heads, also, there was great liability to be deceived by taking the measurements from different points, the determination of which should be carefully attended to. With regard to the mixture of races indicated by the differences in the measurements, he thought that the head particularly alluded to as being so different from the others must have been that of a mongrel, and not an Irishman. He considered that too much importance was attached to the measurements of crania, which, from the various modes of taking them, were often very vague. Physiognomy, he thought, had everything to do with the characteristics of a people, and not only the features but the limbs and general appearance of the individual should be taken into consideration; he wished to do away with the bigotry in such matters which had hitherto obstructed the progress of true scientific investigation.

Mr. McGRIGOR ALLAN agreed in thinking that the measurements of the skull generally adopted were too numerous. The three measurements that were of the most importance were the length, the transverse measurement from the top of one ear to the top of the other, and then the circumference, in taking which the tape should go round the supraciliary ridges. With regard to the assertion that the skulls of Germans are broad in the temporal regions, that observation of Dr. Beddoe's applied, he thought, more particularly to the inhabitants of the South of Germany; but Dr. Knox had said that the people of the South of Germany are not pure Germans, but mingled with the Slavonic races, and that all the genius and intellect of Germany come from them.

Dr. DONOVAN said, it was pleasant to those who had been measuring and studying skulls all their lives, to find that the Members of the Anthropological Society had at length got the courage to talk about the head at all; and that they were coming round to phrenology in

the guise of craniologists. But as yet they said nothing about the brain and its functions. What, he asked, were they measuring heads for, and why go to Norway and Sweden for measurements unless those measurements gave some information as to the characters of the people? What inferences did they draw from such measurements?

Dr. BEDDOE, on replying to the remarks on his paper, noticed, in the first place, the observation of the President respecting the great number of the measurements. He said that though the measurements might appear to be numerous, every one of them was taken with some definite object; he thought, however, that the system of measurements might be improved, so that they might be taken more easily. The proposition of Mr. Allan to take only three measurements would, he considered, be found insufficient, and lead to error. In reply to the question, why he had not taken the forms of the facial features, he said that his measurements had been objected to from being too numerous already, and that to take measurements of the features would be more difficult than of the head, as, indeed, no correct idea of the features could be formed from measurements, and it could be better obtained from words. He stated that he always took notes of the features, some of which he had mentioned in the paper, and he had contrived the means, by using symbols, to take a portrait of any man in less than a minute, which served to reproduce the face to himself. He attached much importance to the features, which he considered to be as hereditary as the form of the skull. The varieties of colour, and the differences in other respects observed in the neighbouring valleys in Norway and Sweden, he was inclined to attribute to varieties of race; for in some places there might be a purely Aryan population, and in others the people might be, more or less, of Finnish descent. Similar differences were found to exist in the valleys in the Highlands, which were capable of explanation in some instances. The Danes might be expected to be more homogeneous than the Norwegians, owing partly to the different geographical characters of the two countries. There was some reason in the objection raised by Mr. Pike to the word Celtic, but it was difficult to replace it by any other term. He meant by a Celtic form of head a certain form which occurred in all countries to the population of which the name of Celtic has been given, and which had been described by Dr. Daniel Wilson and by himself; whether it was or was not a true Cimbric skull he would not say. Such a form was more common in Ireland than in Wales. He believed that the long-headed and handsome fair race was destitute of poetical genius and of genius generally, and that they were found more in the north than in the south.

The meeting then adjourned to the 16th instant.
